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Report of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting

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I. Organization of the session

A. Opening and duration of the session

1. The Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting for the nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development was held in New York from 28 February to 4 March 2011. The Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting held 10 meetings. Panel presentations and interactive discussions on the themes of transport, chemicals, waste management, mining, and a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns were held at the 3rd to 7th meetings, from 1 to 3 March 2011. A panel presentation and interactive discussion addressing barriers and constraints facing small island developing States in the five thematic issues was held at the 2nd meeting, on 28 February 2011. A panel presentation and interactive discussion on interlinkages and cross-cutting issues, including means of implementation, relevant to the five thematic issues were held at the 8th meeting, on 3 March 2011. Two multi-stakeholder dialogues, one on advancing the implementation of sustainable development in the five thematic issues, and another on the contributions of the nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development to be held in 2012 (Rio+20), were held at the 9th meeting, on 4 March 2011.

2. The session was opened by the Chair of the nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, László Borbély (Romania), who made an opening statement.

3. At the 1st meeting, on 28 February 2011, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs made an introductory statement.

4. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representative of Thailand, on the outcome of the Fifth Regional Environmentally Sustainable Transport Forum in Asia (see E/CN.17/2011/18), which was held in Bangkok from 23 to 25 August 2010; the representative of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, on the outcome of the intersessional senior expert group meeting on sustainable development of lithium resources in Latin America: emerging issues and opportunities (see E/CN.17/2011/16), which was held in Santiago on 10 and 11 November 2010; the representative of Panama, on the outcome of the high-level intersessional meeting on a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns (see E/CN.17/2011/13), which was held in Panama City on 13 and 14 January 2011; the representative of Morocco, on the outcome of the intersessional consultative meeting on solid waste management in Africa (see E/CN.17/2011/15), which was held in Rabat on 25 and 26 November 2010; and the representative of Japan, on the outcome of the meeting on building partnerships for moving towards zero waste.

5. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Argentina (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), the Marshall Islands (on behalf of the small island developing States), Nepal (on behalf of the least developed countries), Nauru (on behalf of the Pacific small island developing States), the United States of America, Switzerland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Indonesia (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations).

6. Also at the 1st meeting, a statement was made by the representative of the European Union.

7. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, on behalf of the five regional commissions.

8. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the nine major groups, namely: women; children and youth; indigenous peoples; non-governmental organizations; local authorities; workers and trade unions; business and industry; scientific and technological community; and farmers.

B. Agenda and organization of work

9. At its 1st meeting, on 28 February, the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting adopted its provisional agenda and approved its organization of work, as contained in document E/CN.17/IPM/2011/1. The agenda was as follows:

1. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.

2. Policy options and possible actions to expedite implementation:

   (a) Transport;

   (b) Chemicals;

   (c) Waste management;

   (d) Mining;

   (e) A 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns.

3. Adoption of the report.

10. Also at the 1st meeting, it was agreed that the candidates for the positions of Vice-Chair endorsed by the African States, Abdelghani Merabet (Algeria) and the Asian States, Eduardo Meñez (Philippines), as well as the endorsed candidate of the Latin American and Caribbean States, Silvano Vergara (Panama), who would continue the unexpired term of Javier Arias Iriarte (Panama), who had resigned from his position as Vice-Chair owing to urgent commitments, would act in that capacity during the Meeting until their formal election at the beginning of the nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

11. At the same meeting, the application for accreditation by an intergovernmental organization, the Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe (E/CN.17/IPM/2011/L.1), to participate as an observer in the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting was approved.

C. Proceedings of the session

12. At the 2nd meeting, on 28 February, the Meeting held an interactive panel discussion on policy options to address barriers and constraints in the implementation of sustainable development, taking into account lessons learned and best practices, in the five thematic issues of: (a) transport; (b) chemicals; (c) waste

management; (d) mining; and (e) a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, especially with regard to small island developing States. The panellists were: Toolseeram Ramjeawon, Professor of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Mauritius; Frank Griffin, Executive Dean of the School of Natural and Physical Science, University of Papua New Guinea; and Trevor Townsend, member of the Board of Directors of Trinidad and Tobago Manufacturers' Association and Chief Executive Officer of Trinidad Aggregate Products Limited. The Chair summarized the salient points raised during the discussion.

13. At the 3rd meeting, on 1 March, the Meeting held an interactive panel discussion on policy options to address barriers and constraints in the implementation of sustainable development, taking into account lessons learned and best practices, especially with regard to the thematic issue of transport. Following the introduction of the report of the Secretary-General on the theme (E/CN.17/2011/4), presentations were made by the following panellists: Roberto Aguerrebere-Salido, Director-General, Mexican Transport Institute; Henning Schwarz, Head of the Sustainable Development Unit, International Union of Railways (Paris); and Paul Steele, Director of Aviation Environment, International Air Transport Association. The Vice-Chair-designate, Eduardo Meñez (Philippines), summarized the salient points made during the discussion.

14. At the 4th meeting, on 1 March, the Meeting held an interactive panel discussion on policy options to address barriers and constraints in the implementation of sustainable development, taking into account lessons learned and best practices, especially with regard to the thematic issue of chemicals. Following the introduction of the report of the Secretary-General on the theme (E/CN.17/2011/5), presentations were made by the following panellists: Klaus Tyrkko, Senior Technical Adviser on Chemicals, Montreal Protocol and Chemicals Unit, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Donald Cooper, Executive Secretary, Stockholm Convention and co-Executive Secretary, secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention; and Paul Sykes, General Manager for Health, Safety, Security and Environment and Sustainable Development for Shell Chemicals. The Vice-Chair-designate, Silvano Vergara (Panama), summarized the salient points made during the discussion.

15. At the 5th meeting, on 2 March, the Meeting held an interactive panel discussion on policy options to address barriers and constraints in the implementation of sustainable development, taking into account lessons learned and best practices, especially with regard to the thematic issue of waste management. Following the introduction of the report of the Secretary-General on the theme (E/CN.17/2011/6), presentations were made by the following panellists: Magnus Bengtsson, Director, Sustainable Consumption and Production Group, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (Japan); Luis Diaz, President of CalRecovery Inc. (Concord, California); and Katharina Kummer Peiry, Executive Secretary, Basel Convention. The Vice-Chair-designate, Abdelghani Merabet (Algeria), summarized the salient points made during the discussion.

16. At the 6th meeting, on 2 March, the Meeting held an interactive panel discussion on policy options to address barriers and constraints in the implementation of sustainable development, taking into account lessons learned and best practices, especially with regard to the thematic issue of mining. Following the

introduction of the report of the Secretary-General on the theme (E/CN.17/2011/7), presentations were made by the following panellists: Gavin Hilson, Reader in Environment and Development, School of Agriculture, Policy and Development, University of Reading (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); and Roy Maconachie, Lecturer in International Development, Department of Social and Policy Sciences, University of Bath (United Kingdom). The Vice-Chair, Andrew Goledzinowski (Australia), summarized the salient points of the discussion.

17. At the 7th meeting, on 3 March, the Meeting held an interactive panel discussion on policy options to address barriers and constraints in the implementation of sustainable development, taking into account lessons learned and best practices, especially with regard to the thematic issue of a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns. Following the introduction of the report of the Secretary-General on the theme (E/CN.17/2011/8), presentations were made by the following panellists: Kevin Brady, founding partner and Director, Five Winds International; Joachim Spangenberg, Vice-President, Sustainable Europe Research Institute (SERI); and Chee Yoke Ling, Legal Adviser, Third World Network. The Chair (Romania) summarized the salient points made during the discussion.

18. At the 8th meeting, on 3 March, the Meeting held an interactive panel discussion on policy options and possible actions to expedite implementation on the interlinkages and cross-cutting issues relating to the thematic cluster of transport, chemicals, waste management, mining and a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns. Following the introduction of the report of the Secretary-General on the theme (E/CN.17/2011/3), presentations were made by the following panellists: Adil Najam, Frederick S. Pardee Professor of Global Public Policy, Boston University; Pat Mooney, an expert on aid and development issues, as well as food, agriculture and commodity trade issues; and Jeremy Gregory, a research scientist in the Materials Systems Laboratory and the Engineering Systems Division, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The Chair (Romania) summarized the salient points made during the discussion.

19. At the 9th meeting, on 4 March, two multi-stakeholder dialogues were held. Dialogue 1 focused on the topic "Advancing the implementation of sustainable development on the themes of the eighteenth and nineteenth sessions of the Commission". Presentations were made by Elizabeth Thompson, Executive Coordinator, secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development; and Sharyle Patton, Director, Commonweal Health and Environment Program (Bolinas, California). Dialogue 2 focused on the topic "Contributions from the nineteenth session of the Commission to Rio+20". Presentations were made by Ernst Ulrich von Weizsacker, Co-Chair, International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management and a founding President, Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment, and Energy; and Helio Mattar, President, Akatu Institute for Conscious Consumption (São Paulo, Brazil).

D. Attendance

20. The Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting was attended by representatives of 53 States members of the Commission on Sustainable Development. Observers for other States Members of the United Nations and the European Union,

representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and observers for intergovernmental organizations and major groups also attended.

21. The list of participants in the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting will be issued as document E/CN.17/IPM/2011/INF.1.

E. Documentation

22. The Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on policy options and actions for expediting progress in implementation: interlinkages and cross-cutting issues (E/CN.17/2011/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on policy options and actions for expediting progress in implementation: transport (E/CN.17/2011/4);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on policy options and actions for expediting progress in implementation: chemicals (E/CN.17/2011/5);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on policy options and actions for expediting progress in implementation: waste management (E/CN.17/2011/6);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on policy options and actions for expediting progress in implementation: mining (E/CN.17/2011/7);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on policy options and actions for expediting progress in implementation: a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns (E/CN.17/2011/8);

(g) Note by the Secretariat on priorities for action of major groups concerning transport, chemicals, waste management, mining, and a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns (E/CN.17/2011/12);

(h) Report of the High-level intersessional meeting of the Commission on Sustainable Development on a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns (E/CN.17/2011/13);

(i) Report on the intersessional consultative meeting on solid waste management in Africa (E/CN.17/2011/15);

(j) Report on the intersessional senior expert group meeting on sustainable development of lithium resources in Latin America: emerging issues and opportunities (E/CN.17/2011/16);

(k) Letter dated 22 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, concerning the Fifth Regional Environmentally Sustainable Transport Forum in Asia (E/CN.17/2011/18).

II. Chair's draft negotiating document

23. The Chair proposed that the following draft negotiating document be transmitted to the Commission on Sustainable Development for its consideration at its nineteenth session in May 2011:

The Commission on Sustainable Development,

Reaffirming the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including, its principle 7 on common but differentiated responsibilities, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation), the Declaration of Barbados and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Mauritius Declaration and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 and the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,

Reaffirming also that economic development, social development and environmental protection are interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development,

Reaffirming further that eradicating poverty, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resources base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for, sustainable development,

Reaffirming the commitments to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and in this regard further reaffirming the outcome of the United Nations High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling the decision to hold the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Brazil in 2012,

Recognizing the need for new and additional financial resources from all sources to achieve sustainable development, and the essential role of official development assistance as a catalyst for other sources of financing for development,

Recalling the Millennium Declaration, the outcome of the 2005 World Summit, the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development adopted at the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008,

Recalling also the outcomes of the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

in Cancun, Mexico, the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Nagoya, Japan, and the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Buenos Aires,

Expressing its deep concern at the multiple and interrelated crises, including the financial and economic crisis, volatile energy and food prices and ongoing concerns over food security, as well as the increasing challenges posed by climate change and the loss of biodiversity, which have increased vulnerabilities and inequalities and have adversely affected development gains, in particular in developing countries, while remaining undeterred in our efforts to make the Millennium Development Goals a reality for all,

Emphasizing the urgent need to increase efforts at all levels to address food security and agricultural development in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner,

Welcoming growing efforts to improve the quality of official development assistance and to increase its development impact, and recognizing that the Development Cooperation Forum of the Economic and Social Council, along with initiatives such as the high-level forums on aid effectiveness, which produced the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action, make important contributions to the efforts of those countries which have committed to them, including through the adoption of the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization and managing for results, and bearing in mind that there is no one-size-fits-all formula that will guarantee effective assistance and that the specific situations of each country need to be fully considered,

Reaffirming the need to fulfil all official development assistance commitments, including the commitments made by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as a target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries,

Mindful that measures and actions recommended at the nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development and their implementation should be consistent with international obligations, including, where applicable, the rules of the World Trade Organization,

Expressing concern that, despite significant efforts, the Doha Development Agenda of multilateral trade negotiations has not yet been concluded, and recognizing the urgency and reaffirming its commitment to reaching a successful and timely conclusion of the Doha Round of World Trade Organization negotiations with an ambitious, balanced and development-oriented outcome,

Emphasizing the urgent need to increase efforts at all levels to address all thematic issues of the cycle and enhance implementation of policy decisions, including through enhanced international support, enabling environments at all levels, the empowerment of the most vulnerable, including women, technical assistance, access to and transfer of technologies, capacity-building and exchange of knowledge and experience,

Taking note of the report of the Commission on its eighteenth session and the report of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting to the Commission at its nineteenth session,

Also taking note of the outcomes of the intersessional meetings of the nineteenth session of the Commission,

Noting the previously agreed provisions and decisions in relation to the thematic cluster of issues of the eighteenth and nineteenth sessions of the Commission, including the decisions taken at its previous sessions,

Recognizing that transport and mobility are essential preconditions for sustainable development,

Expressing concern that adequate transport infrastructure is still widely lacking in many developing countries, in particular in rural areas, hindering poverty eradication and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling the chemicals-related multilateral environmental agreements,

Recalling also the establishment of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and the Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management, underlining that sound management of chemicals is essential if we are to achieve sustainable development,

Reaffirming the commitment to achieving the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle by 2020, so that chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment,

Expressing concern that developing countries in particular face uphill challenges in properly managing their waste, including a lack of resources and lack of access to appropriate technologies,

Also expressing concern over the risks posed to people and the environment by the transboundary movement of hazardous waste, including e-waste, and in this regard the need for wider ratification and implementation of relevant instruments and protocols relating to the transport of hazardous waste, especially the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal,

Recalling the International Labour Organization Conventions concerning Safety and Health in Mines (Convention No. 176) and concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (Convention No. 169),

Recalling paragraph 46 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and its underlying mandates, which support efforts, inter alia, to address various impacts and benefits from mining; to enhance the participation of stakeholders; and to foster sustainable mining practices,

Taking note of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

Recognizing that fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development,

Expressing concern that many developing countries lack the necessary resources and capabilities to shift to more sustainable patterns of consumption and production,

Recalling the request in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to encourage and promote the development of a 10-year framework of programmes in support of national and regional initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production,

Emphasizing that strong linkages exist among the five issues on the agenda of its eighteenth and nineteenth sessions, and that policies and measures aimed at one issue may have co-benefits for others,

Also emphasizing that addressing the interlinkages and cross-cutting issues and means of implementation, as defined by the Commission at its eleventh session, is vital to achieving sustainable development,

Convinced of the urgency of the present challenges and of the need for a bold, determined and innovative response to the multiple crises we face, namely, one which protects the development gains of the past decades and accelerates progress towards sustainable development,

Also convinced that national implementation strategies should enhance the participation of all stakeholders, including women, youth, indigenous people, rural and other local communities, through, inter alia, the use of bottom-up approaches in decision-making, and stressing the need for the involvement of women, in particular, in decision-making,

Noting the contribution of national reporting, partnerships, learning centres, side-events and other non-negotiated outcomes of the work of the Commission in advancing the cause of sustainable development,

Recognizing that the implementation by developing countries of the following recommendations requires adequate financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building,

Mindful that the following recommendations should be consistently implemented, taking into account national strategies, legislation and relevant international obligations,

Decides to call upon Governments and the United Nations system, working in partnership with major groups and other stakeholders, to take responsibility for the implementation of actions, as follows:

A. Transport

1. Addressing the growing transport challenges is increasingly urgent. Transport infrastructure development often requires long lead times, visionary decision-making and thorough and integrated planning, as well as significant investment. At the same time, transport infrastructure is very durable and can provide services and benefits for decades or even generations. Appropriate and effective policies and measures can facilitate and enhance transport and mobility for poverty eradication and a more sustainable future for all.

2. Integrated urban and rural transport planning, as well as supportive fiscal and regulatory policies, combined with the development of new technologies and greater international cooperation, are key factors for achieving a transport sector that meets the requirements of sustainable development. In this regard, the outcomes of the Fifth Regional Environmentally Sustainable Transport Forum in Asia, held in Bangkok, from 23 to 25 August 2010, and the intersessional senior expert group meeting on sustainable development of lithium resources in Latin America, held in Santiago, on 10 and 11 November 2010, are particularly useful.

3. In order to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and eradicate poverty, it is necessary to expand the transport infrastructure and transport services in developing countries, particularly in rural areas.

4. Increasing urbanization and increased use of private motor vehicles have resulted in unprecedented congestion, wasteful use of energy and increased motor vehicle emissions, with serious negative impacts on urban air quality, living conditions, energy security and public health.

5. Rapid growth of energy use for transport, high reliance on fossil fuels and the associated problems of air pollution, lack of energy security and rising greenhouse gas emissions from transport make concerted policy actions increasingly urgent.

6. Significant public and private investments in transport infrastructure and integrated public transport systems in developing countries are needed to support affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound transport.

7. Policies for enhancing sustainability should promote appropriate combinations of measures that can avoid or reduce unnecessary transport and travel, where possible, including through use of information and communications technology, encourage a shift towards more energy efficient and less carbon intensive modes of transport and promote innovations and improvements in transport technologies.

8. Sustainable transport solutions are directly linked to the objective of promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns to decouple transport growth from its energy consumption and its negative environmental and social impacts.

Policy options/actions needed

9. Actions are needed at different levels to enhance access to sustainable transport, in particular in rural areas of developing countries, in order to:

(a) Provide basic rural transport infrastructure and services, including improved rural public transport services, and ensure that all larger villages and rural settlements are accessible, year round, by all-weather roads, addressing urgently the particular needs of sub-Saharan Africa;

(b) Increase public investments in integrated rural development programmes, including through wider use of integrated rural accessibility planning, investing in rural roads, implementing new road networks and

enhancing existing ones so as to enhance poverty eradication and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in all developing countries;

(c) Increase international financial and technical assistance and capacity-building to improve transport infrastructure, in particular in least developed and landlocked developing countries as well as in small island developing States.

10. With a sense of urgency, public transport systems should be significantly improved to ensure more sustainable urban development and to:

(a) Ensure integration of transport considerations in urban land use planning;

(b) Support city administrations, municipalities and other local authorities in their efforts to plan and implement sustainable urban transport policies and projects;

(c) Significantly improve and increase public transport infrastructure and services, in particular in congested city centres, urban and suburban areas;

(d) Ensure that all urban public transport systems are safe, clean, efficient, affordable and environmentally friendly, addressing the specific needs of women, youth, the elderly and the disabled;

(e) Expand bus rapid transit, metro and light rail systems, learning from successful experiences;

(f) Promote public-private partnerships, as appropriate, to contribute to the construction and operation of urban transport systems;

(g) Improve the management of commercial vehicle fleets, including vehicle maintenance and inspection, and the replacement of old vehicles by more efficient newer ones;

(h) Improve dedicated infrastructure for safe walking and non-motorized transport in urban centres;

(i) Implement measures to discourage the use of private motor vehicles in congested inner city centres.

11. Where possible, shifts towards the use of less energy intensive and low carbon modes of transport for people and goods should be encouraged in order to:

(a) Enhance and strengthen the coordination of multi-modal transport systems and services through institutional integration of local transport authorities, multi-modal mobility planning and easy and fast inter-modal transfer options;

(b) Promote greater use of railways and inland waterways, in particular for high-volume passenger and freight transport over long distances and between cities and commercial centres;

(c) Promote the modernization of railways and the economic integration of ports and airports with the hinterland;

(d) Promote innovative goods movement systems of all modes of transport across the supply chain.

12. Transport technologies should be further developed and improved in order to:

(a) Reduce urban air pollution from the transport sector by improving fuel quality, developing cleaner fuels and promoting vehicle fuel economy and emission standards;

(b) Establish mandatory fuel economy labelling for consumer information;

(c) Eliminate use of leaded gasoline and reduce the sulphur content in motor fuels, including through partnerships such as the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles;

(d) Increase investments in technologies for cleaner vehicles and fuels and improved fuel use and engine efficiency;

(e) Provide incentives for innovation, research and deployment of advanced motor vehicle and transport technologies;

(f) Encourage use of environmentally benign fuels, including natural gas, sustainably produced biofuels and electricity from renewable sources of energy;

(g) Review and improve national and local motor vehicle registration and motor vehicle emission and safety regulations;

(h) Regulate trade in used vehicles and prevent the importation of potentially inefficient or unsafe motor vehicles to developing countries.

13. An enabling environment for sustainable transport should be created in order to:

(a) Recognize the importance and, as appropriate, strengthen the capacity of the public sector in the provision of affordable transport infrastructure and services;

(b) Ensure regular public participation in all decision-making on transport;

(c) Strengthen sustainable transport infrastructure and services by enhancing transport data collection and analysis, the development of tools and indicators and the use of modern information technologies;

(d) Employ, where feasible, improved transport management methods, such as reversal and segregated highways, and share best practices in the use of these methods;

(e) Implement economic instruments to internalize external costs based on the polluter pays principle and in line with principle 16 of the Rio Declaration;

(f) Increase the relative share of funding for public transport in total transport infrastructure investment;

(g) Optimize the use of renewable energy, including sustainable biofuels in the transportation plans of small island developing States and of other countries;

(h) Make efforts to ensure that financial austerity programmes do not result in a reduction of public transport services;

(i) Factor the impacts of climate change into transport infrastructure planning in order to ensure resilience while addressing the associated costs in a way that ensures that sustainable transport is affordable, reliable and efficient;

(j) Encourage voluntary initiatives and programmes to offset greenhouse gas emissions from transport to reduce its net environmental impacts.

14. International cooperation in transport should be enhanced to:

(a) Address and identify opportunities for collaborative actions and partnerships, including an international financial mechanism for implementing affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound transport system in developing countries;

(b) Encourage the sharing of transport technology with and the transfer of environmentally sustainable transport technologies to developing countries;

(c) Share knowledge and provide support in capacity-building, technology transfer and financial assistance along with enhanced levels of investment in transport infrastructure and services in least developed countries;

(d) Support initiatives to reduce the impacts of transportation on health and the environment implemented by the International Maritime Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization;

(e) Initiate a knowledge partnership for international sharing of experiences in the sustainable production and use of biofuels;

(f) Encourage international technical cooperation and dialogues within the framework of the World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations of the Economic Commission for Europe;

(g) Foster regional transport integration and corridor development efforts, as appropriate, so as to use the full potential of multi-country infrastructures and facilitate access to the markets of landlocked countries;

(h) Support small island developing States in their efforts to improve transport infrastructure at the national and regional levels and address the challenges posed by geographic remoteness, small-sized communities and limited volumes of transport;

(i) Enhance transport and road safety through active participation and contribution to the United Nations Decade of Action for Road Safety (2011-2020).

B. Chemicals

15. Sound management of chemicals has important implications for achieving the Millennium Development Goals, including the goal on poverty eradication. Chemicals can contribute to job creation, improved living standards, the health of humans, livestock and other animals, agricultural productivity and energy efficiency. However, the adverse consequences of improper management of chemicals for the environment and human health can be significant and long lasting. The risks can be most acute in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in particular the small island developing States and the least developed countries. Poor people, indigenous people, women and children are disproportionately at risk.

16. Significant progress has been made towards the 2020 goal on sound management of chemicals through the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and other programmes. However, this progress is insufficient and uneven across countries and regions.

17. The global production, trade and use of chemicals are increasing, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, yet those countries have the least human and technical capacity to deal with the challenges related to chemicals management.

18. A great deal remains to be done at all levels to ensure the environmentally sound use and management of chemicals over their life cycle within the principle of sustainable development, and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management remains a useful tool in this regard.

Policy options/actions needed

19. Actions are needed to address chemicals management throughout the life cycle by developing comprehensive regulatory and institutional frameworks at the national level and to:

(a) Integrate and mainstream the sound management of chemicals as a priority in national development strategies and plans based on the Millennium Development Goals;

(b) Evaluate and strengthen legal, regulatory and institutional infrastructures to ensure coherent and efficient administrative and legislative systems for the sound management of chemicals;

(c) Strengthen the enforcement of laws and regulations as well as the implementation of the precautionary approach and the polluter-pays principle;

(d) Establish or strengthen national coordinating mechanisms engaging all relevant agencies and stakeholders in sound chemicals management;

(e) Link the health and environmental sectors to address chemical safety, risk prevention and reduction and use the expertise of the offices of the World Health Organization to strengthen national and regional coordination;

(f) Strengthen the implementation of international agreements and processes on chemicals through a cross-sectoral, participatory and partnership-based set of interventions.

20. Information accessibility and sharing on risk assessment, risk management and the safe use of chemicals throughout their life cycle should be strengthened in order to:

(a) Effectively implement the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals;

(b) Establish national pollutant release and transfer registers;

(c) Encourage participation in and implement the prior informed consent procedures as provided by the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal;

(d) Improve knowledge, training, education and awareness of all stakeholders, including academics, legislators, policymakers, farmers, workers and companies, on the sound management of chemicals along the value-chain;

(e) Provide relevant training and technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

(f) Promote the role of industry in information sharing and implementation of the precautionary approach to chemical safety, strengthen responsible advertising and marketing, implement the principle of "no data, no market" and mainstream practices of corporate environmental and social responsibility in the chemical industry;

(g) Strengthen transparency and disseminate information and data about the environment and health risks of chemicals through, inter alia, product labelling, toxicity and environmental reports, environmental impact assessments, eco-audits and emission inventories;

(h) Support international and regional networks to facilitate the sharing of good practices, methodologies and results of research to improve the sound management of chemicals, including the clearing-house mechanisms of chemical conventions and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management;

(i) Strengthen information and data-sharing between developed and developing countries, including research findings on chemical safety and toxicity, as well as information on accessible alternatives to toxic chemicals.

21. Enhance chemical safety, risk prevention and reduction and:

(a) Establish or strengthen regulatory systems, including registration, evaluation, authorization and restriction of chemicals, and incorporate the implementation of international legally binding instruments on chemicals and waste, as well as voluntary standards and agreements, including the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides;

(b) Develop monitoring programmes on chemical safety that specifically address each point of the chemical life cycle;

(c) Strengthen preparedness for chemical emergencies and accidents and develop legislation on liabilities and compensation for environmental damages;

(d) Strengthen human capacity for technical assessments and management of chemicals, including training of enforcement officers, inspectors and custom officials;

(e) Develop necessary laboratory capacity for monitoring the occurrence and effects of chemicals in the environment, through, inter alia, regional and subregional cooperation;

(f) Speed up activities to address existing stocks of obsolete chemicals and avoid future accumulations of large stocks of chemicals when they are banned or taken off the market;

(g) Develop safer alternative products and techniques for replacing the use of hazardous chemicals and promote more sustainable approaches such as integrated pest management, organic farming methods and green chemistry;

(h) Establish pesticide authorization and regulatory systems at the national level;

(i) Consider the development of international codes and standards for industrial chemicals, and encourage the participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals to continue working together to provide countries with coherent guidance and standards for industrial chemicals;

(j) Develop strategies directed specifically at minimizing risks to the health of women, children and workers from toxic chemical exposure;

(k) Combat the illegal dumping of hazardous chemicals, including obsolete pesticides;

(l) Take concerted actions at all levels to address emerging issues, including strengthening research, risk assessment and information sharing on e-waste, chemicals in products, lead in paint, nanotechnologies, perfluorinated chemicals and other new chemicals under the multilateral environmental agreements.

22. Strengthen partnerships between Governments, the private sector, research institutions and civil society for sound management of chemicals and:

(a) Strengthen technical and capacity support to public-interest non-governmental organizations, research institutions and communities to enable and facilitate their responsible and active participation in policy development processes on chemicals management;

(b) Foster public-private partnerships to strengthen capacity of national industry and small- and medium-sized enterprises for the safe and responsible use and handling of chemicals.

23. Strengthen the international policy and legal framework and enabling environment for sound management of chemicals and:

(a) Strengthen the international policy framework for chemicals, including through full and effective implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management;

(b) Further enhance coordination, coherence and synergies among existing institutions and processes addressing chemicals, including the coordination between the Commission and other bodies and mechanisms, such as the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, and transmit the outcomes of the work of the Commission to other forums, in particular the third session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management;

(c) Analyse and consider the possible longer-term needs for international structures and mechanisms to be developed or supplemented beyond 2020;

(d) Further strengthen the international legal framework for sound management of chemicals through the ratification, implementation and enforcement of international legal instruments on chemicals, including the International Labour Organization Convention concerning Safety in the use of Chemicals at Work (Convention No. 170) and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the Basel and Rotterdam Conventions;

(e) Further enhance synergies among the Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam Conventions, including at the national and regional level;

(f) Successfully negotiate the global legally binding instrument on mercury by 2013.

24. Further strengthen the means of implementation for the sound management of chemicals and:

(a) Support developing countries in the transition to sound chemicals management, including their efforts to implement the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and chemicals-related conventions, through adequate finance, transfer of technology, technical cooperation and capacity-building;

(b) Integrate fully the objectives of sound management of chemicals into national development plans and corresponding budgets, and reflect the link between chemical safety and sustainable development in the funding decisions of bilateral development cooperation;

(c) Support the ongoing initiative of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on a consultative process to identify financing options for the chemicals and waste agenda;

(d) Consider all viable solutions for providing adequate financing to sustainable management of chemicals, including transforming the quick-start programme of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management into a permanent funding arrangement for the implementation of the Strategic Approach, establishing a multilateral fund and expanding the funding for the chemicals focal area in the Global Environment Facility;

(e) Foster scientific research of safe alternatives to toxic chemicals and develop capacity for the production of such alternatives in developing countries;

(f) Strengthen regional and subregional centres for capacity-building and transfer of technology established under the Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam Conventions;

(g) Consider establishing an international mechanism, in collaboration with the regional and subregional centres as well as the regional offices of the participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, to support education and capacity-building for the sound management of chemicals aligned with the implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and the three main conventions on chemicals and waste.

C. Waste management

25. Waste management and waste minimization represent challenges for all countries, but developing countries face special challenges. The rapid increase in volume and type of both solid and hazardous waste as a result of economic growth, urbanization and industrialization is becoming a major issue for national and local governments, particularly in developing countries, which are constrained in terms of both financial resources and capacity.

26. A number of new waste streams have emerged or assumed greater importance, especially e-waste and hazardous waste. In many cases, conventional waste management systems were not designed for handling these new waste streams.

27. The negative impacts on the health of surrounding communities, as well as on the local environment, in terms of pollution of land, water and air, are becoming more acute. Ineffective and inefficient waste management results in greenhouse gas and toxic emissions and loss of precious materials and resources.

28. There is a need to decouple waste generation from economic growth. Sustainable waste management is crucial for eradicating poverty and achieving other Millennium Development Goals.

29. Priority objectives are to formulate and implement policies that, through an integrated approach, firstly, promote waste prevention and minimization and, secondly, support effective and efficient management of the remaining solid and hazardous wastes, focusing on reuse, recycling and recovery (3R concept) of useful materials and energy, as well as on environmentally sound disposal.

30. In this regard, the Intersessional Consultative Meeting on Solid Waste Management in Africa, held in Rabat on 25 and 26 November 2010, and the Intersessional Conference on Building Partnerships for Moving Towards Zero Waste, held in Tokyo from 16 to 18 February 2011, were especially useful.

Policy options/action needed

31. Actions are needed to define a long-term waste management strategy within the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication at all levels and to:

(a) Develop and enforce comprehensive national and local policies and strategies based on the principles of sustainable development and on the 3R concept;

(b) Make use of planning instruments for local and national waste strategy implementation and waste management infrastructure;

(c) Take into account the social and poverty issues related to waste management, including the livelihoods of waste scavengers and rag-pickers;

(d) Improve education and raise public awareness, including changing perspectives on waste to see it as a resource;

(e) Put in place national spent fuel and radioactive waste management plans.

32. Improve waste management systems, infrastructure and technology and:

(a) Improve the quality and reliability of waste-related data for better monitoring and projections;

(b) Work towards formulating global standards and definitions regarding waste and hazardous waste and promote information exchange on waste management through the entire life cycle;

(c) Reduce amounts of waste disposed of in landfills, improve planning and policies for resource recovery, develop reliable and safe waste disposal sites and establish criteria for waste treatment and disposal quality;

(d) Promote use of biotechnologies and bioremediation;

(e) Urge the international community to implement the relevant international conventions and agreements on waste management, especially the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes within Africa, the Basel Convention and the Cotonou Partnership Agreement between the members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific groups of States on the one part, and the European community and its member States, on the other part, and provide guidelines and assistance to developing countries for implementation and enforcement of those agreements and conventions;

(f) Ensure effective enforcement of the Basel Convention, especially with respect to the illegal shipment of waste and e-waste, and conclude, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations and ratification of a protocol on liability and compensation for damages under the Convention;

(g) Support the fundamental principles of the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

(h) Strengthen regional mechanisms to support multilateral agreements on waste.

33. Sustain the implementation of environmentally sound waste reduction, reuse and recycling and:

(a) Carry out waste management with a life-cycle perspective based on the 3R concept and the polluter-pays principle;

(b) Increase use of extended producer responsibility and product information;

(c) Improve economic incentives and instruments for waste reduction at the source, waste minimization and recycling, and develop markets for recycled materials;

(d) Promote corporate waste minimization, reuse and recycling as part of corporate social and environmental responsibility;

(e) Cooperate on research and development on zero-waste systems, including zero-hazardous-waste production technologies;

(f) Develop waste-to-energy initiatives and related infrastructure, and reduce emissions from landfills by capturing methane for use as energy source through efforts such as the Global Methane Initiative;

(g) Incorporate the 3R concept into product and process design.

34. Strengthen the implementation of effective e-waste and hazardous waste policies and strategies and:

(a) Continue efforts to reduce the use of hazardous substances, including heavy metals, in line with the objectives of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management;

(b) Support the International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement and its Seaport Environmental Security Network as a means of strengthening international coordination on enforcement;

(c) Call for ratification of the Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships, while keeping in mind that the implementation of the Basel and the Hong Kong Conventions must remain complementary and coherent.

35. Manage specific wastes and:

(a) Pay special attention to specific waste streams, including e-waste, plastics, agricultural biomass, health-care waste, industrial hazardous waste and radioactive waste;

(b) Increase efforts to collect and treat e-waste and increase safe recycling of e-products, including by electronic companies, and cooperate to address the growing problem of e-waste dumps, in particular in developing countries;

(c) Reduce marine pollution, including plastics in the oceans;

(d) Define targets for reducing quantities of biodegradable waste in landfills;

(e) Develop regulations for medical and biowastes.

36. Improve agricultural waste management and:

(a) Improve markets for products developed using agricultural waste management technology, such as for designer fertilizers;

(b) Treat crop residues as valuable resources and develop, transfer and apply technologies for efficient conversion of those residues into soil nutrients and renewable energy sources through efforts such as the Global Partnership on Nutrient Management;

(c) Improve and increase composting and anaerobic digestion;

(d) Expand use of biogas, including as a source of clean cooking fuel.

37. Improve capacity-building and technology transfer for effective waste management and:

(a) Encourage international organizations and developed countries to provide capacity-building skills and resources to implement waste strategies and support technology access in developing countries;

(b) Foster capacity-building, networking and technology and knowledge transfer to developing countries, including information on selecting and maintaining technologies, as well as investment in best practices for environmentally sound management of various waste streams in developing countries, and promote the development of materials such as manuals, guidelines, technology summaries and good practices;

(c) Improve the capacity of local research and development institutions, and build skills and capacities in local governments for integrated waste management, including technical and managerial skills;

(d) Move waste management from a vocation to a profession, including through dedicated university courses;

(e) Provide assistance to developing countries for establishing inventories of hazardous, radioactive wastes, e-waste and contaminated sites;

(f) Create platforms for technology providers and recipients to interact with government.

38. Finance, invest in and build partnerships for sustainable waste management and:

(a) Mobilize financial resources for developing countries to build waste management infrastructure, including through innovative financing mechanisms;

(b) Encourage public-private partnerships for financing waste management infrastructure and technology;

(c) Build broad-based partnerships for waste management at local, national and international levels;

(d) Clearly define effective actions to be taken by emerging global partnerships on waste management, ensuring coherence and complementarity between the recent initiatives by the United Nations Environment Programme to set up a global partnership on waste management and by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the United Nations Centre for Regional Development to launch an international partnership on waste management services of local authorities.

D. Mining

39. Mining industries are vitally important in many countries, and are particularly important to developing countries. When managed properly, mining offers the opportunity to catalyse broad-based development and reduce poverty. The goal should be to maximize the positive economic impact of mining while minimizing its negative environmental and social impacts, reinforcing the capacity of producing countries to benefit from their natural resources in the long term.

40. A holistic approach, where mining is fully integrated into the sustainable development paradigm, is required. There is a need to create linkages between mining and other economic sectors while pursuing sound economic diversification strategies, as well as to ensure a fair distribution of benefits from mining activities among citizens.

41. States have the sovereign right to exploit their own resources. Within that context, countries need to develop comprehensive legal and regulatory frameworks to promote investment in mining and to address its negative social and environmental impacts, including post-mine closure.

42. Good governance of the mining sector at all levels is a priority. There is an urgent need to enhance transparency over mining activities and the revenues they generate. Transparency should be addressed at all stages of the supply chain up to and including the consumer.

43. Enhancing the participation of stakeholders, including local and indigenous communities and women, in order for them to play an active role in mining development, is critical. Collaboration and partnerships between the public and the private sector are required in order to ensure the positive contribution of mining to sustainable development and to promote an equitable distribution of benefits from the extraction of mineral resources.

44. Financial and technical assistance from the international community, and support for capacity-building, are needed to support the development and sustainable management of the mining sector.

Policy options/actions needed

45. Actions are needed to develop partnerships and effective collaboration among Governments, companies and communities at all levels, and to:

(a) Promote national multi-stakeholder policy dialogues on mining focused on the promotion of sustainability in the sector and the reinforcement of capacities;

(b) Create and improve knowledge partnerships focused on the mining sector.

46. Integrate the mining sector more fully into national economies and:

(a) Add value at all stages of the mineral supply chain, including through beneficiation strategies;

(b) Create linkages between mining and the rest of the economy to promote income generation and job creation and contribute to local business

expansion and development, inter alia, by building production chains or economic clusters and developing upstream and downstream industrial and service activities;

(c) Increase reinvestment of the profits of mining companies to promote the diversification of local economies;

(d) Promote competitiveness and investment through modernization of administrative processes for licensing and permitting, provision of geological and mineral information, diversification of financing mechanisms for the sector and strengthened technical support and training;

(e) Build national capacities to effectively manage investment inflows, including the negotiation of contracts;

(f) Strengthen the legal frameworks for taxation of mining activities and improve the efficiency of the tax collection system;

(g) Improve market access for the least developed countries;

(h) Allocate part of the income generated by mining activities to multi-use infrastructure, social infrastructure, environmental recovery of abandoned and orphan mining areas and investment in natural assets.

47. Strengthen legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks at the national level to address the environmental impacts of mining and:

(a) Develop regulations to promote sound management by mining companies, including to ensure the rehabilitation of abandoned and orphaned mines and the proper management of tailings and waste stockpiles, mine drainage and mine closure, including through the use of environmental impact assessments and social impact assessments;

(b) Promote biodiversity conservation goals in mining strategies and plans;

(c) Develop legal and regulatory frameworks for mine closure and ensure that adequate financial provisions for the funding of mine closure are submitted prior to the granting of permits;

(d) Strengthen institutional capacity to monitor environmental impacts during and after mining activities in order to provide information to citizens and to enforce environmental legislation;

(e) Develop legislation to regulate mining in environmentally sensitive areas, including critical sites for water resources, vital areas for biodiversity conservation and sacred sites;

(f) Promote a preventive approach to environmental liabilities through responsible design of mining projects and develop strategies and standards for remediation of environmental liabilities;

(g) Design a regulatory framework to improve prevention, preparedness and response to disasters;

(h) Establish monitoring systems and national registries for water use and quality in mining activities, including mining waste.

48. Strengthen legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks at the national level to address the social impacts of mining and:

(a) Improve working and living conditions of miners, especially mine health and safety, including in artisanal and small-scale mining;

(b) Take steps to eradicate all forms of child labour in mining, considering, in particular, the International Labour Organization Conventions concerning Annual Holidays with Pay (Convention No. 132) and concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment (Convention No. 138);

(c) Improve enforcement of human and workers' rights, beyond support to voluntary initiatives, including by considering the ratification of the International Labour Organization Convention concerning Safety and Health in Mines (Convention No. 176);

(d) Provide education, training, health services and social protection in artisanal and small-scale mining and other mining communities, systematically including women and children;

(e) Give special attention to the protection of the rights of indigenous and local communities, including free, prior and informed consent, full and effective participation and the enforcement of environmental regulations and environmental safeguards;

(f) Ensure land rights of local and indigenous communities, in particular through comprehensive land use plans;

(g) Design and implement mechanisms for redress and compensation for communities having suffered damages from mining activities, in particular uranium mining, including fair compensation for resettlement;

(h) Conduct regular social and economic surveys over the life of mining projects.

49. Enhance participation by major groups and local and indigenous communities and:

(a) Enhance the participation of all stakeholders throughout the life cycle of mining activities, including local and indigenous communities and women, and protect the rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities in mining areas;

(b) Ensure public consultation in a timely and transparent manner before the granting of exploration and exploitation rights and require that stakeholders be consulted in the development of mine closure plans;

(c) Improve public access to information on government decisions regarding mining, for example through electronic portals.

50. Strengthen technical capacities at the national level, with support from the international community and:

(a) Include sustainable development content in technical and managerial training for the mining sector;

(b) Support capacity-building to promote adequate national governance mechanisms, including for supervision, implementation and enforcement of laws and regulations;

(c) Encourage closer collaboration among relevant ministries to address mining in an integrated manner;

(d) Support developing countries in the identification of mineral resources;

(e) Promote the sharing and dissemination of best practices on environmental issues, for example through on-site seminars and web-based training and the creation of regional science-based networks.

51. Support the transfer of sound technologies and know-how to help developing countries reduce the negative environmental impacts of mining and:

(a) Support strategic planning for post-mine closure to ensure that local communities continue to derive benefits in the long term;

(b) Encourage the sharing of best practices on mine closure and rehabilitation, water reuse, the minimization of water contamination and the reduction in energy consumption and in the use of chemicals in mining;

(c) Provide capacity-building for the development of environmentally sound mining technologies.

52. Foster the improvement of the performance of mining companies and:

(a) Promote sustainable mining principles;

(b) Gradually improve environmental and social standards for mining operations, including for social and environmental impact assessments, with transparent and mutually agreed codes of conduct, including verification mechanisms;

(c) Promote corporate social and environmental responsibility in mining, including transparency, accountability and the sharing of good practices, such as sustainability reports;

(d) Promote social responsibility in mining to improve relations with local communities and devise compliance mechanisms to ensure full responsibility of companies for environmental and social safeguards, during and after operations, and their role in rehabilitation;

(e) Promote the adoption of international guidelines for performance, such as the performance guidelines of the International Finance Corporation, the guidelines of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the United Nations Global Compact and the Global Reporting Initiative.

53. Fully integrate artisanal and small-scale mining in national economies, maximizing income generation and livelihood opportunities while minimizing negative environmental and social impacts and:

(a) Recognize artisanal and small-scale mining as a legitimate vehicle for poverty alleviation and income generation, and as a vector of development that needs to be supported and regulated;

(b) Designate special areas reserved for artisanal and small-scale mining, and provide public support for resource assessment and environmental impact assessment for those areas;

(c) Provide technical support to artisanal and small-scale mining communities to allow for the formalization, professionalization and technological upgrading of the sector, with the aim to reduce its negative environmental and social impacts and combat tax evasion;

(d) Scale up training and financial support for artisanal and small-scale mining, including through microcredit and group lending for miners;

(e) Address the negative social impacts associated with artisanal and small-scale mining, including mercury pollution from gold mining and other health and safety concerns, with special attention to women and children.

54. Continue to improve the international governance of the mining sector and:

(a) Recognize the work of the Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development, including its policy framework for the mining sector, which provides a systemic approach for developing mining in a way that promotes sustainable development, and request the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to provide support to the Forum;

(b) Encourage the United Nations, together with Governments, companies and relevant stakeholders, to develop guidelines and best practices covering the legal, policy and institutional environment and the maximization of financial, economic and social benefits of mining for the producer countries;

(c) Promote market transparency in mineral trade and information on trends in global markets and explore their implications for competitiveness and economic policy;

(d) Support transparency initiatives such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, in particular with a view to ensuring that revenues from mining operations are not used to fuel armed conflicts;

(e) Promote country-by-country financial reporting to fight illicit financial flows from the mining sector;

(f) Encourage investors to follow ethical guidelines for investments in the mining sector, following the example of some sovereign investment funds.

55. Improve energy and resource efficiency, the efficient use and management of mineral resources and reuse and recycling of metals and minerals in the mining sector and:

(a) Increase resource and energy efficiency in the mining sector, including reducing water use and re-using water while protecting groundwater reserves;

(b) Increase efforts to reduce waste by re-use and recycling, including through improved design of products for ease of recycling and "urban mining";

(c) Promote the reduction of methane emissions from coal mines and the recovery of methane to produce energy through programmes such as the Global Methane Initiative;

(d) Establish energy efficiency standards in mining.

E. 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns

56. Resource productivity has been increasing in many countries and some countries and sectors have achieved a relative decoupling of economic growth from environmental degradation. Nevertheless, resource use and environmental degradation continue to grow.

57. The combination of over- and under-consumption that exists in all countries, though in differing proportions, has resulted in enormous disparities within and between countries.

58. Together with poverty eradication and protecting the natural resource base, changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns is one of the three overarching objectives of sustainable development.

59. Sustainable consumption and production, as highlighted in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, connects to several other themes, including the four other themes of the current cycle as well as energy, agriculture, tourism and corporate environmental and social responsibility and accountability, and supports implementation of global sustainable development commitments, the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and implementation of relevant multilateral environmental agreements.

60. Sustainable consumption and production is a high priority because global overconsumption is stressing the environment, including through production of greenhouse gases and global warming, which are causing a rise in sea levels, which have grave potential impacts on small island developing States.

61. Since the holding of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the World Summit on Sustainable Development considerable progress has been made in all regions in launching initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production, and many initiatives are active at all levels, from the local to the international. They are led by major groups, Governments at various levels, international agencies and various multi-stakeholder partnerships. These initiatives remain fragmented, however, along sectoral, ministerial and other lines, and their aggregate impact remains small in comparison with the challenges.

62. The Marrakech Process on sustainable production and consumption has been an effective interim measure to share information and knowledge across countries and regions; however the scale of its impact has been limited and its sustainability is weakened by its being a voluntary initiative without formal intergovernmental endorsement.

63. A unique opportunity now exists to advance this process by the creation of a global 10-year framework of programmes in support of national and regional initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production as called for in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

64. The high-level intersessional meeting of the Commission on a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, held in Panama City, on 13 and 14 January 2011, was extremely useful in advancing understanding of the shape and scope of the framework and in galvanizing political support for it.

Policy options/actions needed

65. To achieve the goals and objectives of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation on sustainable consumption and production, it is agreed to establish a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production (2011-2021) that: provides a common vision inspired by Agenda 21, the Rio Declaration and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation; is ambitious, aiming towards the highest common denominator; catalyses high-level political support; is broadly participatory, engaging all stakeholders, including the private sector; is feasible and actionable; and respects national ownership and priorities and is in accordance with the Rio Principles, including common but differentiated responsibilities.

66. Vision/goals/objectives: the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns should:

(a) Affirm a common vision of shared prosperity, social equity, gender equality and human development on our shared but finite planet;

(b) Encourage sustainable, inclusive and equitable global growth and poverty eradication, respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life, while minimizing the use of toxic materials and the emission of waste and pollutants, including over their life cycle, as well as achieving a more efficient use of natural resources, so that we do not jeopardize the needs of future generations;

(c) Reaffirm that fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development, that all countries should promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, with the developed countries taking the lead and with all countries benefiting from the process, taking into account the Rio principles, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as set out in principle 7 of the Rio Declaration;

(d) Support regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production to promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems;

(e) Advance efforts at all levels to delink economic growth and environmental degradation while minimizing economic inefficiencies, pollution and waste;

(f) Promote a competitive, inclusive economy delivering high levels of employment, including decent jobs, social cohesion and energy and resource efficiency;

(g) Create new economic and market opportunities for all countries, with particular attention to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and especially the least developed countries;

(h) Build upon and reinforce a collaborative process, begun with the Marrakech Process on sustainable production and consumption, engage all interested stakeholders at all levels, including all relevant United Nations agencies, and promote development of mutually supportive multi-stakeholder partnerships on sustainable production and consumption;

(i) Encourage an active rule by governments, relevant international organizations, the private sector and all major groups in accelerating a shift towards sustainable consumption and production.

67. The 10-year framework of programmes should adhere to the following guiding principles:

(a) Be simple and flexible to respect different levels of development and national ownership of each country's development strategies, priorities and policies, and enable the inclusion of new and emerging issues;

(b) Draw on valuable experiences such as the Marrakech Process and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management model. The ongoing activities of the Marrakech Process, such as the task forces, should be well integrated into the structure of the framework;

(c) Avoid imposing new constraints on the developmental needs of developing countries or additional conditionalities for international development financing and official development assistance;

(d) Avoid the use of sustainable consumption and production to implement protectionist trade measures, but rather open new market development opportunities, in particular for products from developing countries;

(e) Avoid duplication of existing initiatives and support synergies with implementation of global sustainable development commitments, the Millennium Development Goals and multilateral environmental agreements.

68. The 10-year framework of programmes should provide concrete short-, medium- and long-term measures to support activities and programmes that accelerate a shift towards sustainable consumption and production. The functions of the framework should include:

(a) Information-sharing/clearinghouse processes, allowing all relevant stakeholders to learn and share best practices identified in various regions, including through the Marrakech Process, within and among communities of

practice (e.g. local authorities, business and industry, governmental experts in sustainable consumption and production);

(b) Foster cooperation and networking among all stakeholders, including public-private partnerships;

(c) Promote coordination and coherence of sustainable consumption and production programmes;

(d) Strengthen enabling frameworks and policymaking for sustainable consumption and production and support mainstreaming of sustainable consumption and production in decision-making at all levels;

(e) Raise awareness, educate and mobilize civil society;

(f) Provide technical assistance, training and capacity-building on good sustainable consumption and production practices, including a mechanism for developing countries to submit initiatives for support;

(g) Deepen the scientific and policy knowledge base;

(h) Promote sustainable consumption and production as an integral part of corporate environmental and social responsibility;

(i) Foster innovation and new ideas, including from traditional knowledge;

(j) Encourage accountability and transparency in all countries, notably in developed countries, in their efforts to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production;

(k) Give international recognition to successful initiatives that accelerate a shift to sustainable consumption and production as an incentive for active participation in the 10-year framework.

69. The 10-year framework of programmes should include a simple, efficient and well-functioning organizational structure that incorporates all key cooperation partners, including Governments and major groups and other stakeholders, building on existing United Nations entities and inter-agency collaboration. It should be composed of the following mechanisms:

(a) A global clearinghouse platform to share information and tools;

(b) A mechanism for developing countries to solicit support for their sustainable consumption and production initiatives;

(c) A global pact between Governments and relevant stakeholders on sustainable consumption and production patterns;

(d) A policy strategy with a strategic approach to attain clear goals and objectives;

(e) A toolbox consisting of all the existing and future programmes on sustainable consumption and production;

(f) National and regional partner institutions and knowledge hubs and focal points;

(g) A multi-stakeholder bureau or board with representatives from different regions and main stakeholders involved in the 10-year framework;

(h) An intergovernmental or stakeholder periodical monitoring and review mechanism at the international, regional and national levels;

(i) A dedicated secretariat within an existing United Nations institution based on its comparative advantage, such as the United Nations Environment Programme, to provide a coordinating function, including maintaining a clearinghouse, facilitate regional networks and meetings, organize periodic high-level meetings, possibly on the margins of the annual sessions of the Commission, and encourage communities of practice, in cooperation and coordination with all relevant United Nations agencies/programmes and regional entities;

(j) Selected lead agencies and/or multi-stakeholder partnerships to lead selected key priority programmes as well as mobilize funding;

(k) A branding logo to recognize initiatives contributing to the 10-year framework.

70. Predictable financing, access to environmentally preferable technologies and more open market access for environmentally and socially preferable goods and services will be a key driver in the speed at which the 10-year framework of programmes is implemented. The framework could offer such means of implementation through:

(a) Mainstreaming sustainable development, resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production objectives in government programmes, encouraging initiatives that draw on multiple sources of financing able to support a shift to more sustainable consumption and production;

(b) Supporting the implementation of sustainable consumption and production initiatives in developing countries by ensuring predictable and additional financial resources, transfer of and access to environmentally sound technologies and capacity-building. The transfer of technology and know-how is essential to enabling developing countries to leapfrog ahead to achieve sustainable development, minimize economic inefficiencies, pollution and waste and open new market development opportunities;

(c) Realigning existing multilateral and bilateral funding sources, the Global Environment Facility, and the funding of the international financial institutions to provide financial and technical support for the implementation of the 10-year framework of programmes;

(d) Enhancing the capacity of regional and national actors to access such resources;

(e) A voluntary trust fund with financing distributed as in the quick-start programme of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management to support the launch of programmes;

(f) Mobilizing additional resources from the private sector, including through partnerships on sustainable consumption and production.

71. Sustainable consumption and production programmes included in the 10-year framework of programmes should meet the following criteria and should be voluntary:

(a) Meet the goals of sustainable consumption and production, including resource efficiency and sustainable use of resources, and contribute to the three pillars of sustainable development;

(b) Be bottom-up, responding to national and regional needs and priorities;

(c) Be based on life-cycle thinking;

(d) Be based on a solid scientific and policy knowledge base;

(e) Involve all relevant stakeholders;

(f) Encourage the use of a mix of efficient instruments in each programme;

(g) Have established clear targets, especially related to resource efficiency;

(h) Be described according to a standard template including objectives, activities, delivery mechanisms, indicators of success and lead actors.

72. The 10-year framework of programmes should include an initial list of programmes building on the experiences carried out under the Marrakech Process and other best practices that support, expand and scale up the many effective bottom-up initiatives on sustainable consumption and production.

73. These programmes could be further described in an annex that would be open and flexible in order to add and/or modify the programmes as new issues or partnerships develop over the period of the 10-year framework. The non-negotiated annex would form part of the framework and would describe the programmes according to a common template.

74. Both sectoral and cross-sectoral programmes are needed and all programmes should take a life-cycle perspective.

75. Data and information are critical for sustainable choices and to foster market development for sustainable products and services.

76. Key programme areas could include:

(a) Sustainable agriculture, rural development and food security;

(b) Sustainable tourism;

(c) Energy access, and diversification of energy sources;

(d) Sustainable transport;

(e) Sustainable construction and buildings;

(f) Eco-design and innovation;

(g) Sustainable products, including addressing the issue of affordability;

(h) Sustainable production along the supply chain and in small- and medium-sized enterprises (such as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization/United Nations Environment Programme Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production programme and other similar programmes);

(i) Extension of the European Union "SWITCH-Asia" programme to other regions and groups;

(j) Sustainable consumption;

(k) Sustainable public procurement;

(l) Partnerships among cities to share learning, tools and guidance;

(m) Sustainable waste management;

(n) Implementation of the International Organization for Standardization product "ISO26000";

(o) Sustainable consumption and production indicators;

(p) Education for sustainable development and research;

(q) Sustainable lifestyles;

(r) Training, education and extension programmes to transfer information from the scientific community;

(s) Labelling for sustainable products and services;

(t) Environmental footprinting of products and dissemination of such communication.

F. Interlinkages and cross-cutting issues, including means of implementation

77. Following the significant work already undertaken, coherence should continue to be enhanced between and within international processes and institutions having an impact on the themes of the current cycle.

78. Policy options and practical measures to expedite implementation should be participatory, multidisciplinary, multisectoral and mutually reinforcing.

79. Policy options should take into consideration the interlinkages among the issues of the thematic clusters as well as cross-cutting issues in order to realize synergies and co-benefits.

80. The eradication of poverty remains an overarching objective of sustainable development. To that end, the immediate objective should be to meet the Millennium Development Goal of halving, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day.

81. National sustainable development strategies should address the social, economic and environmental pillars in an integrated manner. These strategies should address, inter alia, social equity, gender equality, education, health and multi-stakeholder engagement and policy coherence, and should incorporate strategic assessments in accordance with national legislation.

Policy options/actions needed

82. Accelerate convergence among the three pillars of sustainable development in an inclusive and participatory manner and:

(a) Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns to foster the more efficient use of natural resources, delink economic growth from environmental degradation and contribute to poverty eradication and sustainable development;

(b) Employ life-cycle thinking, taking into account the fact that green initiatives need to be rooted in the context of sustainable development and be sensitive to concerns of poverty eradication;

(c) Implement transparent government structures, effective public management and strict anti-corruption measures, develop accountability frameworks that correspond to realities in different countries and take into account the concerns of local communities and indigenous peoples;

(d) Develop and strengthen national legal frameworks that will allow mainstreaming of policies of all five themes into national sustainable development strategies;

(e) Develop a monitoring framework in order to enhance a more efficient implementation of sustainable development strategies;

(f) Bring the principle of gender equality and the empowerment of women into all aspects of social sustainability policy and enable all groups in society to participate and share in economic and social development so that they will be able to contribute as active and innovative agents of change;

(g) Promote policy options and practical measures that will contribute to the creation of green and decent jobs to address poverty and social equity;

(h) Increase investment in education infrastructure and promote universal and free access to primary education and the development of human resources capacity through appropriate education and training programmes, formal, non-formal and informal, in particular for poor and vulnerable communities;

(i) Expand awareness-raising, information-sharing and education for sustainable development opportunities at all levels within the context of the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, which can support changes in consumer behaviour and thus function as a means towards more sustainable communities;

(j) Strengthen human resources and institutional capacities as well as technology transfer for small island developing States for sustainable management of natural resources, including in coastal zones, marine fisheries and wetlands, and build the capacity of small island developing States to strengthen sound management of chemicals and waste, especially hazardous waste;

(k) Promote the role of multi-stakeholder partnerships to exchange information and knowledge and build networks;

(l) Encourage and further enable the participation of major groups in decision-making processes.

83. Manage natural resources in a sustainable manner that supports ecosystem functions for the benefit of present and future generations, facilitates the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and promotes greater resource efficiency, and:

(a) Enhance measures to protect fisheries, decrease acidification of oceans to preserve coral reefs and promote conservation and sustainable management of oceans;

(b) Enhance measures to protect watercourses and terrestrial ecosystems from pesticides or industrial chemicals and waste and invest in treatment of waste water as an important element to safeguard human health and the environment.

84. Strengthen capacity, technology, the scientific base and the exchange of information and knowledge with developing countries and:

(a) Support the development, transfer and diffusion of new technologies in developing countries and recognize the importance of traditional knowledge and the contribution of the know-how and experience of indigenous communities across the five themes, as appropriate;

(b) Implement targeted capacity-building programmes in areas relevant to the thematic cluster, their interlinkages and the cross-cutting issues, in coordination with local, national and regional institutions;

(c) Strengthen South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation and enhance support from the United Nations development system in promoting such cooperation;

(d) Increase investments in training, research and development, in particular on sustainable practices and technologies, and accelerate the transfer and diffusion of such technologies, information, methods and practices to reach all users;

(e) Encourage sustainable use of energy, especially renewable energy, in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that are linked to climate change and that are associated with activities in all four sectors, especially transport;

(f) Strengthen the scientific base and knowledge sharing as well as public-private partnerships, in order to prevent harmful effects of chemicals and waste, build more sustainable transport systems, achieve more sustainable lifestyles and encourage more sustainable mining practices that will not harm local and indigenous populations;

(g) Encourage science-based approaches, such as life-cycle analyses, which can help promote more sustainable production practices and offer consumers more sustainable consumption choices;

(h) Support the integration of climate change adaptation measures and disaster risk reduction strategies in development policies.

85. As contained in many outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, including the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, the provision of

means of implementation are critical to implementing global, regional and national policies in various areas, including the thematic areas of this cycle. To complement and reinforce local and national actions, international cooperation is essential.

86. Enhance availability and effective use of financing for sustainable development and:

(a) Ensure predictable and accessible financial resources for sustainable development, including through innovative financing mechanisms;

(b) Secure additional, quick disbursing financial support to address the increased need of developing countries to deal with multiple and inter-related crises, particularly the food crisis, climate change and the economic and financial crises;

(c) Call for the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments, recognizing the essential role of official development assistance as a catalyst for other sources of financing for development, including the commitments made by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as a target of 0.15 per cent to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries;

(d) Increase efforts to improve the quality of official development assistance and to increase its development impact in line with recent initiatives, such as the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action, which make important contributions to the efforts of those countries that have committed to them, including through the adoption of the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization and managing for results;

(e) Improve access to finance, including microfinance, in particular by local communities, women, small businesses, artisanal miners and small farm holders.

87. Support the world trading system, recognizing the major role trade plays in achieving sustainable development and:

(a) Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system;

(b) Assist developing countries, particularly least developed countries, with the aim of providing assistance to developing countries in the areas of trade policies and regulations, trade development, building productive capacities, trade-related infrastructure, trade-related adjustment and other trade-related needs.

Follow-up

88. Institute a process for the review of the implementation of decisions taken at the nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

III. Adoption of the report of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting

24. At its 10th meeting, on 4 March 2011, the Meeting had before it the draft report of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting (E/CN.17/IPM/2011/L.2).

25. At the same meeting, the Meeting adopted the report and took note of the Chair's draft negotiating document for transmittal to the Commission on Sustainable Development at its nineteenth session, to be held in New York from 2 to 13 May 2011 (see chap. 11 above).